

Co-day's Advertisements.

ELITE SKATING RINK, DUDELL STREET.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING,
AT 9 P.M.

THURSDAY, the 21st January, 1897.
A HANDSOME GOLD MEDAL
will be competed for by
MIDDLE WEIGHT BOXERS.
Several Middle and Light Weights will box a
number of rounds.

SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1897.
A Farewell Benefit will be tendered to SAM
MARKS, prior to his departure for Shanghai.
On which occasion a host of attractions will be
presented by several Local Athletes.

THE WEST YORK'S BAND will be in attendance.
Admission:—\$1.00.

SAM MARKS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1897. [69]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND
SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"SHANTUNG,"
Captain Frampton, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [138]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship.

"POLYPHEMUS,"
Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [197]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA,"
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at
Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [167]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship.
"SUISANG,"
Captain T. R. Gilworthy, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at
3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [168]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison
with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MENSES and
other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, and New Year. [127]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong
Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and
not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication, but as evidence of good faith.
Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always
be open for the fair discussion of all questions
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for
insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as
not to exceed the early publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a
fixed period will be continued until otherwise ordered.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the
best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learned on application.
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central
Exchange is No. 1. Telegrams:—Dress to "Telegraph,"
Hongkong.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House,
bought direct at first hand, imported in wood
and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all inter-
mediate profits, and enabling us to supply the
best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on
Application.

FORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once it should be ordered to be decanted at
the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest
Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are not
artificially made from raisins and currants,
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be
pure COGNAC, the difference in price being
merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brands
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY
marked "E" is universally popular, and is
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS
to be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Cask or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1895. [6]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

INDISPOSITION OF THE TSAR OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 18th.
Dr. Bergmann, the celebrated German physi-
cian, has been summoned to perform an opera-
tion on the Tsar in order to prevent the extension
of an osseous growth on the cranium, due to the
effect of the assault made upon His Majesty in
Japan. This growth added to excessive work
has caused vertigo.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

LONDON, January 18th.
The plague returns from Bombay to the 1st
instant give sixty-two fresh cases and thirty-one
deaths. The total returns to date are two
thousand five hundred and seventy cases.
Kurrachee reports that during the week ending
December 31st there were thirty-one cases and
twenty-eight deaths from bubonic fever. On
January 1st there were ten cases and eight deaths.
Natives are leaving the town in large numbers
in consequence.

CALCUTTA, January 5th.
The plague returns from Bombay for the last
two days show one hundred and thirty fresh
cases and seventy-five deaths.

CALCUTTA, January 5th.
Plague reports from Kurrachee give thirty-
four cases since Monday; all fatal. The disease
is of a virulent type, proving fatal in a few hours.
Every effort is being made to combat the disease,
but a panic prevails. The official returns are
discredited, as it is believed there are a much
larger number of cases and deaths occurring.
Small-pox has also broken out and six cases
are reported. Quarantine is imposed on arrivals
from Kurrachee at Calcutta.

BOMBAY, January 4th.
On Saturday afternoon the Mahomedans
held a monster prayer gathering on the Maidan
to intercede for arresting the plague. The
Portuguese community are taking steps for
preventing the spread of the plague among them.
Mr. Glover, the Chief Municipal Inspector,
who was attacked with the disease, succumbed
to it on Friday evening.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, January 4th.
Lord George Hamilton, replying to a letter of
Lord Kitchener, denies that he ever said that the
Indian famine did not warrant an appeal to the
public, but an appeal before the extent of the
scarcity was known would not be the effect of
charity. Public help was not wanted as a sub-
vention of Government duty, and his work
should not interfere with Government operations.
Special machinery to distribute was necessary
before an appeal was made. Lord George
denied that the action of Government had
stopped charity; on the contrary, it ensures a
hearty response to an appeal whenever it is
made, for it will be accompanied by a clear
statement of the dimensions of the scarcity.

LONDON, January 5th.
A representative of the St. James's Gazette
has interviewed Lord George Hamilton's secre-
tary, who informed him that it was intended to
open an Indian Famine Fund directly notice
was received from the Viceroy that the Govern-
ment was ready to distribute the same and that
a communication from the Viceroy was shortly
expected.

LORD ROBERTS ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, January 5th.
The memoirs of Lord Roberts have been
published. The style and method generally
are praised by the reviewer. There is a notable
chapter upon the character of a military occupying

TELEGRAMS.

again in India, and in which the writer says the
wholesome caution of the Government after the
misdeeds in now being disregarded. The Govern-
ment is more and more centralized, bureaucracy
is increasing, and returns obscuring to the
natives and requiring the utmost gentleness and
circumspection are being pushed forward, not-
ably in the case of forest, sanitary, and fiscal
laws. Lord Roberts also criticizes the judicial
reforms, which he says multiply litigation.

(From L'Avantur du Tonkin.)
A STATE FUNERAL.

PARIS, January 18th.
The Cabinet has decided to ask for a vote to
defray the expenses of a state funeral for the
remains of M. Rousseau, late Governor-General
of Indo-China.

STANGE, IF TRUE.

PARIS, January 18th.
At Tokio the German Minister of Foreign Affairs
has been the subject of a "Great Incident" pre-
sents. The press demands the Minister's recall.
[In reference to this matter the Japan Mail
says, under the headline "A Canard":—
"The Night Night Shimbun contains a long
and circumstantial account of an incident said
to have occurred recently in the streets of
Tokio. The gist of the story is that His
Excellency the German Minister, while driv-
ing along Bancho, struck one of two students
with his whip, and that the latter, who wore
the uniform of the Officer-Propagator
College, preferred complaint to the Foreign
Office and to the Bancho police. We have
made inquiries which enable us to say that
the story is entirely incorrect."]

QUITE COMME IL FAUT.

PARIS, January 18th.
M. Mouravieff, Russian Minister at Copen-
hagen, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.
The French Press rejoices over the appointment.
for M. Mouravieff is known to be a great friend
of France.

(From Bangkok Observer.)
THE SULTAN'S PIQUE.

LONDON, January 4th.
The Sultan has conferred the Likan Order on
King Menelik.

CRETE.

LONDON, January 6th.
Conflicts have occurred near Cania between
the Christians and Mussulmans, in which
several have been killed. The Mussulmans are
seeking to obstruct the carrying out of the
reforms.

THE RISING IN BECHUANALAND.

LONDON, January 6th.
The Kafirs are rising 100 miles westward of
Vryburg.

LONDON, January 7th.
The situation in Bechuanaland is a grave one.
The town of Kuruman has been besieged. The
natives are raiding in various districts.

CUBA.

LONDON, January 7th.
The Cuban insurgents are reported to have
made overtures to Spain for peace.

(From Japanese Papers.)
THE EMPEROR'S RECOVERY.

TOKYO, January 10th.
His Majesty the Emperor has been con-
valescent, a special ceremony to celebrate the
recovery is to be held in the Court on the 14th.
His Majesty is expected to be able to attend the
Festa Competition on the 18th.

KOREA.

SEOUL, January 13th.
Min Yang Wan has been appointed Minister
to Russia, France, and Britain. He has been
appointed also to assist the Minister for War
until his departure.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S.'s *Railor* and *Rainbow* are shortly
expected here from the north.

LYUNG SUNG annexed 20 bags belonging to
somebody else and has now gone into retirement
for 25 days.

L'Avantur du Tonkin reports that on the 15th
inst. Norodom, King of Cambodia, was seriously
ill.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship *China* went into
the Kowloon Docks early this morning for a
general overhaul.

GUYNER W. BARNBY of the Volunteers was
elected Bombardier yesterday afternoon, vice
Bombardier T. Meek promoted.

TAMU CHUN, who has four convictions opposite
his name, was sent to goal to-day for three
months, with hard labour, for having stolen a
Government box.

SMALL-POX was epidemic at Hanol on the 12th
inst. Annamites dying there at the rate of about
15 daily, while several Europeans were there
also down with the disease.

Two charges of being illegally in possession of
opium cost Chan I a total amount of \$200 at the
Magistracy to-day and Lo Sang, a similar
offender, has to contribute \$100.

"We would remind all householders that
the Census papers have to be filled up to-morrow
morning early with the names of all persons who
sleep on their premises to-night.

THE output of petroleum in Java has been con-
siderably increased lately, but, says the *Schmeissig
American*, it is expected that with an improved
plant the production may still be doubled. The
Dordrecht Company, owning the oil wells, is in a
very prosperous condition, having been able to
declare dividends up to 62 per cent.

THE "Giddy Sen" in Hongkong, now in
full swing, is to be still further enlivened shortly
by the appearance on the scene of Willson's
Circus for which a good site is now being
sought by Mr. Martyn, the Advance Agent.
This circus has been travelling in South
Africa and the Straits, and having an excellent
reputation, the management look forward with
confidence to a successful tour through the Far
East.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, D.S.O., has been left
a legacy of about eighteen thousand pounds. He
handed to his heirs the property, says the
Argonaut Times, and, from all accounts, intends
proceeding to Australia. A soldier of the
Suffolk Regiment who has been Capt. Campbell's
servant since the above-mentioned officer arrived
in Hongkong is to be bought out of the army for
the purpose of accompanying Capt. Campbell to
Australia.

A few days ago the Spanish transports *Isla de
Luzon*, *Monte Video*, and *Antonio Lopez* passed
through Singapore, with about a thousand troops
each, on their way to Manila.

SIR Richard Temple Remble, late Chief Justice
of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and
Japan, has been appointed to act temporarily as
Special Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Con-
sular Court at Constantinople.

BRI-BRI has appeared as a regular epidemic
in the Richmond Asylum, Dublin, Ireland, and
in November last no less than 83 cases had
occurred in that institution. Of this number
six patients, all women, succumbed to the
malady.

THE Band of the West York Regiment will
play the following programme at the Officers'
Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, com-
mencing at 8 o'clock:—
1—Overture.....Chorley Vt.....Halley
2—Dance.....Chorley Vt.....Halley
3—Selection.....Pineau Vt.....Chorley
4—(a) March.....from incidental music.....Sullivan
(b) King Henry's Song.....to Henry VIII.....Walden
5—The Girl of the Year.....from incidental music.....Sullivan
6—Selection.....March.....Verdi

DIVINE Service will be held on board the
German flag-ship *Kaiser* at 10.30 a.m. on the
27th instant, the birthday of H.T.M. the Emperor
of Germany. Boats to convey any one wishing
to attend the service on the *Kaiser* will leave
Murray Pier at 10 a.m. We understand that the
German Consul will receive congratulations at the
German Consulate between 12.30 and 1.15
on the 27th instant.

On her voyage from Victoria to Yokohama, the
steamer *Almora*, which arrived to-day, had a
series of furious gales from S.W. to N.W., with
heavy seas and squalls of hail and snow. On
December 24th and 25th she encountered a
fierce gale from W.S.W. to W.N.W. It lasted
24 hours, and the wind rose to a hurricane force
of 12. The waves ran fully 60 feet high. Fresh
gales and rough seas were experienced along the
coasts of China and Japan.

THE Marine Department of the Board of Trade
recently issued in London the new regulations
for preventing collisions at sea in a form which
will be generally appreciated, the new regula-
tions, which differ materially from those at pre-
sent in force, being printed in Italian. It is, says
Patriplay, evident from a perusal of the regulations
that they have been supplemented by wording
embodying decisions of the Admiralty Court.
The new regulations come into force on the 1st
July, 1897.

TO-MORROW afternoon, in the second round for
the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield,
H.M.S. *Cinturion* will play the Hongkong
Football Club. Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. Referee,
Mr. J. W. L. Oliver. The Hongkong Football
Club will be represented by—T. R. Gillingham,
Capt. E. H. Beasley and H. Pinckney, backs;
J. W. Slade, H. W. Looker, and W. H. Fryce-
Browne, R.M.L.I. halves; E. C. Rowcroft,
H.K.R., A. S. Anton, W. D. Mayson, M. H.
Lagan, W.Y.R., and A. D. Grayson, R.A.,
forwards.

THE practice of snatching women's earnings is
becoming very prevalent just now despite the
rigorous punishment awarded offenders when
caught. Kwai Yau is one of the latest
performers in this sordid trade. He stole a woman's
earnings through the back of her sash, but
Chinese Constable No. 476 happened to see him
do so and arrested him. A mate of the thief,
Mung Yek, received the jewelry, which was
valued at \$18.75, and he was caught by the
keyser of the Temple at Causeway Bay.
Captain Hastings to-day sentenced the first
prisoner to 6 months' hard labour, with 12 and
20 strokes with the birch. The second prisoner
received 6 months' hard labour.

At a regular meeting of the Victoria Precinctory
held last night Sir Knight John Bryant was
installed Eminent Precursor, for the ensuing
year, the installation being performed by P.E.P.
Sir Knight Jas. Kirkwood, assisted by P.E.P.
Sir Knight L. Mallory and P.E.P. Sir Knight G.
C. Anderson O.E.P. Sir Knight Bryant invited
his officers as follows:—
Constable.....Sir Knight D. McDonald
Marshal....." P. A. Simmonds
Prelate....." J. W. Kington
Treasurer....." B. Baye
Registrar....." J. A. Gledhill
Sub-Marshal....." P. D. Gledhill
Capt. of the Guard....." S. Handcock
Almoner....." A. D. Drath
Dir. of Cer....." F. W. Hall
Guard....." J. Maxwell

THE Russian fleet, says the *Graphic*, continues
to move steadily forward. Though the return
showed that the tonnage of armored ships
under construction was—battleships 88,000,
cruiser defense ships 13,000, and armored
cruisers 20,000, as compared with our total of
135,000 tons of armored ships in hand, and
several vessels already being built, it is to be
laid down. Though Nicholas a new *Sivory*
Yakh is to be put in hand, while in the Baltic
a fourth ship of the *Admiral Oshakov* class is
to be commenced. Two new cruisers, the *Pal-
lada* and *Diana*, each of 6,650 tons, and pro-
pelled by three screws, are under way at St.
Petersburg. A third cruiser of similar type will
be commenced in 1897. The cruiser *Rosita*, of
improved *Rurik* type, has grounded at Kronstadt,
just as she was about to leave for Libia to be
fitted out.

On the 15th inst. we reported from *The Rattle*
some clever verses headed "Jack's Way." The
following is the incident to which they refer:—A
British merchantman picked up six Armenian
refugees in the bay of Smyrna. The Turks
demanded of the captain of the ship to deliver up
to them the refugees, but he was firm in refusing
the demand. Finally the captain sought assis-
tance, but an Italian war vessel refused to inter-
fere. Just at this time the U.S.S. *Minneapolis*,
with Admiral Selfridge on board, entered the
harbour and noticed that the British merchant-
man had on a distress signal. The American
Admiral promptly went to the rescue and found
the above-mentioned circumstances. The Admi-
ral said, "We will give you all the assistance
you want. You will take these refugees safely
out of port, if I have got to bombard the town." And
Admiral Selfridge ordered off the barge with
a detail of marines and blue-jackets over to the
British ship with orders to "hold safe from
attack." Then the American Consul was sent for,
and it was agreed that the British ship should
land under the escort of the *Minneapolis*. The
Americans were landed at Ellis Island, New
York. Three British ships and a Yankee
Admiral! It is little object lessons like this that
have a better effect than columns of empty
words, however threatening. The "Liberty
bell" for the wily Turk knows full that European
gun is plentiful and cheap.

The first meeting this season of the Odd
Volumes Society was held this evening at
Government House. There was a good atten-
dance, including many ladies, and his Lordship
the Chief Justice presided. His Excellency the
Governor read a paper on "Dickens: his life,
works, style and character, and the lessons that
should be learnt from them." The paper took
the form of a very graceful and elaborate essay,
and his Excellency added to its interest by some
characteristic selections from the "Pickwick
Papers," "Christmas Carol," "Great Expecta-
tions," and other works of the far-famed novelist.
The lateness of the hour at which the meeting
was held precluded a full report being given.

A ROWING race was pulled off in Singapore
harbour between several crews from the British
marine-of-war and the Austrian cruiser *Salda* on
the 9th inst., says the *Shells Times*. There were
two boats competing, both from the *Rainbow*
and the *Figma*, and the boats were double
banked ten oars. The *Salda*, despatched
with the rest to a good start, went ahead at once
and won comfortably by at least five lengths,
although they broke an oar just before getting
home. The men-of-war's steam cutters followed
the race. The first prize was fifty-five dollars—
twenty-five given specially by Mr. Brandt, and
the rest by the Sports Committee—and the
second crew home got ten dollars. The Austri-
ans, who had been training for the event,
rowed a long, powerful, and splendidly sustained
stroke, while the Englishmen were rather
scratchy.

PROFESSOR ATKINSON has discovered near
Cornell University, U.S., a "plant stalk," so
called from its similarity in some respects to a
coral stalk. Only two plant stalks had previously
been known. This stalk consists of a ring of
growing shrubs growing in a pond, enclosing a
circle of water, and surrounded by water. The
matted roots hold sufficient decayed vegetable
matter to nourish the plants, and as more dead
plants and leaves are accumulated year by year
the ring in the process of becoming anchored to
the bottom of the pond, or, in other words,
of forming a ring of earth out in the middle of
the pond. The origin of these curious botanical
forms can only be guessed at—Is it the
possible origin of all coral reefs and atolls? The
recent experiences in reef boring have shown
clearly that all existing theories as to their
formation are probably entirely wrong.

THE *United Service Gazette*—The nation
will, we trust, as urged by the Navy League,
show in an unmistakable manner that it desires
its leaders to give it the navy it wants, be the
price what it may, and ask that the command
of the sea shall be assured, without dispute, in
its hands. Trafalgar Day will indeed not have
been fruitless if it persuades the Government to
maintain the estimates at their present figure.
Hence, self-satisfaction and content effort must
be cast under the heavy load of armament.
But, as aptly observed in the *Navy League*
Journal, a nation without adequate naval and
military force is like a business house without
credit. Diplomacy—which is only the threat
to use force, disguised and wrapped up in smooth
words—must lose its strength. The nation
must be driven slowly from its ground in the
desperate struggle for existence. Its fibre will
soften with surrender, and it will lose the battle
before it is fully joined. From such a deplorable
fate the Navy League would save England.

AN exchange states that the new battleship
Rurik is to come out as flag-ship of the China
Station, but that the *Cinturion* is not to return
in April, as is generally believed, but is to be
recommissioned with a new crew at Hongkong.
Then, when the *Rurik* arrives, she will take
over from the *Grafion* the duties of second
flag-ship, the *Grafion* becoming again an
ordinary ship in the squadron. It is also
understood that H. M. S. *Powderful*, or perhaps
the *Terrific*, but certainly not the other,
commanded to the Far East also. This is to
maintain the naval balance in view of the fact that
the Russian cruiser *Rosita*, an improved *Rurik*
(the latter also being on this station) is presently
to be sent out to join the Russian Pacific
squadron. The British ship goes 22 knots to
the *Rosita*'s 20, carries 3,500 tons of coal to the
latter's 2,500, and has a horse-power of 25,000
against the other's 15,000. The main armament
of the *Rosita* is four 8-inch guns, while that of
the *Powderful* is two 9.2-inch guns. In the
number of quick-firers the British cruiser is
considerably better equipped than the Russian.

ANOTHER block of six Chinese shops is in course
of erection in Elgin Road, Kowloon, opposite the
Barracks of the Hongkong Regiment. On the
block of land between the present barracks and
the mosque, the foundations of new barracks are
being laid. At the back of the Hongkong Regi-
ment Officers' Mess the houses to which we
drew attention some time back as being built to
meet the requirements of persons with moderate
income have been started. Adjoining Kowloon
Fort Terrace is a row of new houses which will
shortly be ready for occupation. What with new
shops, shops, barracks, and an improved ferry
service it appears that this rising suburb is to
become popular at last, and, except at the Peak
and Magazine Gap, no other situation can be
found in the colony so free from Chinese and
from the noise and filth which always accom-
panies them. As we have mentioned before,
many cyclists now visit Kowloon in order to
take advantage of the excellent roads. The two
tennis clubs, established there by the Portuguese,
appear to be most popular places of resort.

OUR American consuls apparently spare no
expense in making experiments with a view to
testing the powers of their guns and ships. The
Schmeissig American gives a most interesting
description of some experiments recently under-
taken to test the armored turret of the United
States battleships. A turret was constructed
similar in all respects to that of the battle-
ship *Massachusetts*; the guns and mounting
being represented by their weight of pig iron
placed inside. Three shots were fired. At the
structure, one from a 10-inch and two from a
12-inch gun. Of these only the last, fired with
a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, succeeded in
piercing the armor. The first shot, fired from
the 10-inch gun, was of the Wheeler-Stearns
pattern, while the last was a Johnson's armor-
piercing shot, and struck the turret at an angle
of 45 degrees, and instead of following the line of
fire turned sharply to the right and passed
entirely through the armor on a line nearly
normal to its surface. The experiment is con-
sidered as showing the excellence of turret con-
struction as carried out in the United States, for
although the structure shifted as much as nine
inches under the impact, the danger of the steel
rotating on which it rests when in position on
the battleship would be capable of bearing the
strain. At the same time it is evident that had
the turret been occupied by "kernal" guns, they
would have been disabled and the greater part
of the crew killed.

ELVEN cases of small-pox were reported in
Nagasaki prefecture on the 18th inst. and there
was a likelihood of the epidemic spreading.
Eleven cases were reported on the same day in
Toyama prefecture. Twenty cases were reported
in the town of Nakatsu and the disease threatens
to spread.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

THE British Army Quadrille was such a success
at the Rink the other day that Mr. Marks has
been asked to repeat the performance in the
Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday, the
30th inst. The

THE RUSSO-CHINESE SECRET COMPACT.

OPINIONS OF BRITISH REVIEWERS.
The *Saturday Review*, in the course of its remarks, says:—What she has done is to give Count Cassini an opportunity of commencing and completing the achievements of Mourevieff and Ignatieff, forty years ago. The awkward predicament of the Russian settlements on the Pacific coast during the Sino-Japanese War suggested to Mourevieff the desirability of obtaining from China rights of access to them down the Amur. China's defeat by the Expedition in 1875 enabled Ignatieff to obtain control over the great province of Primorsk. China's defeat by Japan has proved Russia's opportunity now.

The *Standard* can see no sound reason why this country should spend her strength in resisting the treaty, which it believes to be genuine. Russia's position is a superb one, and indicates by far the greatest advance made by that country in Northern Asia during the last two generations. And yet what is it all when compared with our own position in Southern Asia, where England, seated on three capitals, of which one, Calcutta, is beyond attack, rules calmly over nearly two hundred and fifty millions of peaceful subjects, manied in a vast and fertile peninsula inaccessible to the south by anyone not mistress of the sea, and defended on the north by a mighty chain of mountains, the few gates in which are protected by fortresses and a great system of strategic railways? From India, where she rules dark armies at her own discretion, England can strike at Persia, Egypt, East Africa, Indo-China, or China almost at will, and using in the first instance resources not derived from the British Treasury.

The *Speaker* remarks:—The Russo-Chinese arrangement seems now to have taken definite shape. We have never objected to the advance of Russia towards the North-Western, or Far North-Eastern, Pacific. But we hope—against hope—that some understanding has been attained as to our sphere of influence. If the Celestial empire should break up.

The *National Observer*, while believing that a treaty has been arranged, is inclined to the opinion that the published text is not the correct one, and that Count Cassini's convention is much simpler, and wholly free from the alleged provisions as to the Liaoning ports, and probably also as to the railway from Tientsin northwards.

THE CAREW CASE.

MISS JACOB'S ARREST.

The *Tokyo Mail* contains the following report of the arrest of Miss Jacob:—

A startling development in the Carew poisoning case was reached on Sunday. At half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. George Hodgson, of H.M. Consular Gaoi, accompanied by a lady, key, and Mr. R. McCance, Deputy Marshal of the U.S. Consulate-General, proceeded to Miss Brittan's house, No. 2, Bluff, where Miss Jacob has been residing since the left Mr. Carew's service on the 24th October last. Mr. Hodgson was armed with a warrant from the British Court for the arrest of Mary Esther Jacob on the charge of murdering Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew on the 22nd October, 1896. Miss Brittan being a citizen of the United States of America, a warrant of extradition to catch the premises at No. 2, Bluff, had to be issued by the U.S. Consul-General, and Mr. McCance was accordingly present to see that Mr. Carew's commands, that no obstacles should be placed in the way of the law officers of the Crown, were carried out. Miss Jacob's room and effects were searched. Miss Jacob was taken at once to the British Consular Gaoi and there she remained until brought up this (Monday) morning at 8.45 o'clock.

On Mr. James Troup, the Assistant Judge, taking his seat on the Bench, Mr. George Hodgson made the following:—*Referring to the prosecution of John Frederick Lowder versus Mary Esther Jacob*, charges on oath that she, on the 22nd October, did murder one Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew.

His Honor:—Do you appear in person, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder:—I appear in person, not professionally, but as a member of this community who considers it his duty to prefer this charge.

Mr. Scidmore:—I appear in the interest of the prisoner.

Mr. Kitchell:—Although this case is not instituted in this Court by the Crown, I appear to watch the case on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Lowder then addressed his Honor, reading the "Annie Luke" letters and other papers, suggesting that they were written by Miss Jacob. He made a lengthy address, at the close of which Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson and Mr. Porch gave evidence.

Accused was then remanded till Tuesday morning.

(Special to *Koko Chronicle*).

In the magisterial proceedings against Miss Jacob, Mr. Lowder sought to support the suggestion that it was Miss Jacob who wrote the "Annie Luke" letters. Evidence was given by Mrs. Hutchinson and Mr. Porch.

One of the "Annie Luke" letters contains what is practically an avowal of the murder. The letter, addressed to Mr. Lowder, read:—

"Dead men tell no tales; no, dead women either, for I am going to join him. Do you know what waiting means for a long weary year? I have watched and waited. Watcher till I knew he would grow tired of her, that silly little fool. And then I came to him. What is the result? We between us electricity Japan. I never professed to be a good woman, but for the sake of a few lines, I do not see why I would let a silly innocent woman be condemned for what she knows nothing about, and for what she never will know anything about; and for which when you get this no one on this earth could enlighten her. She is a silly fool, otherwise she would not have waited the last two weeks in the hall done. By the time you get this I shall be well on my way" (7) to join him, my twin soul, etc.)

THE TRIAL OF MRS. CAREW.

In the Supreme Court, Mr. J. C. Hall concluded his evidence. He stated that he had concluded before Mr. Carew's death, but he did not think the patient's condition so critical as to necessitate the immediate taking of his depositions; witness thought there would be plenty of time to get the dying man's depositions after removing him to the hospital.

Mrs. Carew's shop assistant next examined at length about the preliminary proceedings.

The Crown Solicitor applied for an adjournment until Wednesday. This would keep the juryman until the 24th time, but the new light thrown on the case by the Jacob trial renders the adjournment necessary.

The Judge granted the adjournment, and, in consideration of the severe strain and personal inconvenience to the jury, premised to grant them exemption from further jury service for three years.

MR. DICKINSON IN THE WINESY-BOX.

YOKOHAMA, January 19th.

The trial of Mrs. Carew was resumed this morning.

Mr. Lowder was cross-examined by Mrs. Carew's assistant the whole of the morning.

Mr. Wilmann (H.B.M.'s Second Assistant) gave formal evidence, as to the exhibit.

Mr. Dickinson was in the witness-box the whole of the afternoon, being examined in reference to the stitched letters. He stated that he knew Mrs. Carew's statements as to her unhappiness and ill-treatment by her husband to be untrue. At the time of writing the letters, however, he firmly believed the truth of her statements. All the information on this matter which his letters contained was confided to him by Mrs. Carew, and he advised her to go to England for a year in the hope that on her return she would find the home happier.

Witness himself never saw any ill-treatment or bullying of Mrs. Carew.

Mr. Dickinson's examination was not half concluded when the Court adjourned.

MORE ABOUT THE "A.L." LETTERS.

SHANGHAI, January 19th.

In the Carew case Mr. Mason, the expert in handwriting, to his evidence expressed the distinct opinion that the prisoner wrote the "Annie Luke" letters. He was positive that Miss Jacob's handwriting was different.—*Daily Press*.

CYCLING NOTES.

(BY A SCORCHER.)

That cycling has got a proper hold in Hongkong is now beyond dispute and the next thing to be done is to form a Cycling Club. Some of the riders one meets away "down the road" show very good form, and there is no reason why some capital racing should not be had.

A number of Chinese youths have taken to wheeling, and a couple I have just recently are regular scorchers. They just hitch up the ends of their *quanas* and sail along in a style that ought to tell well under the watch.

On one of the U.S. warships, the *Olympia*, I think the sport has many warm adherents amongst officers and blue-jackets, and quite a squadron of wheels is ashore whenever opportunity offers.

By the way, the Talkies Club bicycle races on New Year's day at the sports were very interesting, and if nothing else is done the riders who took part there might be able to arrange for some more races, say on Saturday afternoon. The matter of trophies should be easily arranged, and the contests would prove very popular.

The fair sex have gone in for cycling in earnest in Hongkong, some of the riders adopting "rationalism" (in other words "bloomers") and others side in skirts. For my part I must say that I prefer to see a lady rider in a well-built skirt, which gives an appearance of grace and comfort alike. The bloomers are anything but graceful, as we know from local experience.

There is evidently no limit to the money to be made in the cycling trade, and some of the largest English firms are already issuing warnings to intending customers to the effect that if orders for 1897 cycles are not placed immediately they cannot guarantee delivery. This looks very promising.

Quite a large number of "puncture-proof" and "puncture-closing" inventions were on view at the National show in London lately, yet where are these contrivances receiving support? Rarely do you meet a cyclist who has them fitted to his machine.

I believe that the reason these things do not 'catch on' is this:—In the comparatively rare occurrences of a puncture, inner tube tyres are very easily repaired, and it is generally acknowledged that every puncture preventing continuance in the market slows the tyre more or less, necessarily involving the requirement of extra propulsive power, which must be supplied by the rider. The average cyclist, therefore, concludes that he claimed immunity from puncturing is by no means a fair recompense for the extra amount of energy he must put forth in travelling.

The most rational-looking motor-bicycle yet seen was on view at the National Show upon the stand of the Cyprie Cycle Co., where it attracted a large amount of attention and admiration. The bicycle frame was of the "Bantam" type, and the mechanism was very light, the "oil can" being fixed between the head of the machine and the saddle pillar, while the cylinders formed part of the frame and tended to strengthen it. It was certainly the nearest motor-bicycle ever turned out, and the military officer who designed and patented it must be congratulated. The Pennington motor-bicycle appeared to be an unwieldy and clumsy monster beside it.

The editor of a big London daily must be very poorly off for a chance to "work in" the subject of cycling when he agreeably inserts a woot-stickman wall test the cycle should exterminate the frock coat! We all know that the bicycle in conjunction with a frock coat and a "topper" is not exactly an exhilarating success, but really it should have considered such a discussion below the dignity of even the extraordinary and original genius who wrote for the *Daily Telegraph*.

Still another huge cycling advertisement has appeared in England in the form of Mr. C. W. Grimes, who stands just 6 feet, 10 inches high and weighs just a trifle over 300 stone. He is 27 years old, owns a chest measurement of 61 inches, waist 62 inches, hip 68 inches, thigh 42 inches, calf 25 inches, arm 10 inches, collar 22 inches. This specimen of tall humanity rides an American machine alleged to weigh only 27 lbs. As this is the second fat man employed by American firms to impress the great British public with the strength of cycles imported from the other side, we can only conclude that the British public requires a good deal of convincing on this particular subject.

As Illinois farmer, mounted on horseback, was recently pined seven miles by his daughter and a young man on a tandem. When the old man reached the finish, the young man had just finished the bride, and wished for her a future filled to overflowing with rosy bliss.

The Duke of Connaught has been pleased to give a word or two of praise to the cyclists in his official report of the Alderney manoeuvres. Commendation from a chief is always an incentive to further zeal, and it will be no loss on the part of the cyclists who without a doubt are doing it all, to give their comrades of the region

admitted that they were the hardest-worked men in the camp.

Dr. E. B. Turner, in an article appearing in a contemporary, evidently fondly flatters that the "maker's amateur" game is about played out in England, but it is hard to imagine how this amateur sportsman has arrived at this conclusion. It is not so very long ago since the worthy doctor stated to public that the mile amateur championship of England had not been won for years by a rider justly entitled to be thus regarded. I fear that in many other cases the same statement would truthfully apply.

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

YOKOHAMA, January 19th.

Messrs. Taguchi, Sakakini, and four others, acting under instructions from the Japan Economic Society, have investigated the problem of laying a submarine cable from Japan to the opposite coast of America. They submitted the result of their researches in a report in which two routes are discussed, one starting from Hokkaido and going to Alaska via Russian Siberia and Behling Straits, and the other stretching from San Francisco, or its vicinity, via Hawaii.

The former, though the shorter in point of distance, has many drawbacks, including the severity of the weather that prevails in the higher latitudes, and the liability of the cables being continually interrupted, in addition to the strategic defect of lines passing through Russian Siberia and along the coast of Canada. Therefore, all things considered, the other route via the Hawaiian Islands is to be recommended. The cost of construction by the latter route is estimated as follows:—

Cost of 6,000 miles of cable 11,160,000
Two steamers 1,300,000
Laying charges 270,000
Working account 450,000
13,680,000

Gross receipts per annum 1,674,500

Expenses 990,000
Office expenses 45,000
Three cable officers 210,000
Current expenses 270,000
Maintenance of cable 35,000
Profit 675,000

Yearly dividend of 3 per cent on capital 410,400

Reserve for paying off construction expenses at a per cent per annum 264,600

As such a cable would connect Eastern Asia with America and therefore indirectly connect the former with Europe and Australia, the receipts would increase yearly, so long as the cable was efficient. Among the benefits that would accrue would be a shortening of the time in transmission of telegrams; reduction of charges; the possibility of transmitting messages in the Japanese language. The Investigation Committee is of opinion that the scheme should be undertaken by private individuals rather than by the Government, and that the capitalists of Hawaii and America should become stockholders, so that international relations with those two countries could be strengthened.—*Japan Mail*.

The United States Congress is being urged to take definite steps before the close of the present Session for the construction of a cable to Japan, with a station in Hawaii. It is pointed out that the future of the Pacific Coast largely depends upon the development of commerce between the United States and Asiatic countries.—*Morning Post*.

At the instance of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, the Leeds Chamber has, according to the *London and China Express*, decided to support, as far as possible, any scheme for laying a cable across the Pacific from Hongkong to Canada, this step having, it was considered, been rendered necessary by the recent increased charges made by the telegraph companies.

TO FREE CHINA.

CHICAGO, December 14th.

Wong Chin Foo, who is credited with being the leader of a party which is gaining ground in China, and which has for its object the establishment of a republic in the land of Confucius, delivered an interesting lecture last night at Kimball Hall upon "The Philosophy of Confucius."

The lecturer, who has been in the United States for more than twenty years, has made a careful study of our institutions and national characteristics. He was obliged to leave China in 1873 as a result of his active participation in an insurrection against the reigning Tatar dynasty, and upon his arrival in America entered Columbia College, where he studied for several years.

He afterward spent several years in the lecture field, but subsequently took up pen and ink as a writer. About two months ago he became a newspaper man, establishing in this city the *Chinese News*, which is the only Chinese paper published in America.

To a reporter to-day Wong Chin Foo said:—"I am impelled to point out to the people of Chicago the heathenism of the Confucius system of philosophy, under which the people of China have lived in happiness and tranquility for so many centuries. I see so much unrest and misery among your people that I cannot refrain from trying to point out to you a better system under which these evils do not exist in anything like such a degree as here. I was expelled from my own country for trying to remedy the abuses which existed there, and perhaps you will make me go back home again for doing the same work here. But if I ever go back to China I want to take 5,000 fighting Irishmen with me, and after they have helped me to free China I will guarantee to furnish 50,000 fighting Chinamen to help free Ireland."

In the course of his lecture Wong Chin Foo said:—"You have now studied the Bible for twenty centuries and have tried to force the Christian religion down the throats of the so-called heathens, even at the point of the bayonet. Yet you see your people are no better than the people of other religions, or than they were in the beginning. Confucius teaches that we should take care of the present life and not go to heaven before we have done our full work here. He teaches that the future life will take care of itself if we do our whole duty to our fellow-men."

Wong Chin Foo then bitterly attacked the civil service system in this country. He declared that civil service related only to minor positions, while the heads of departments were left undisturbed.

On the subject of police protection Mr. Foo said there were cities in China containing 250,000 inhabitants in which there was not a policeman. "In Chicago," said he, "there are thousands of them, and yet a man is not safe here in broad daylight."

Wong Chin Foo concluded the lecture by stating that the key-note of the philosophy of Confucius is—"Do as others do and you will have others do unto you."—*Friday Bulletin*.

NOT A N D A.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Meteorological means based on the years' observations to 1895.
Barometer 30.155
Thermometer 59.4
Humidity 74.4
Rainfall 1.67 inches.

TODAY.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1897.
Chinese.—15th of 12th moon of 22nd year of Jewish.—17th Saba, 5687. Kwong-si, Mohammedan.—16th Shaaban, 1314.

Sun.—Rises 6.45 a.m. Sets 5.37 p.m.
High water—Morning 11.10 a.m. 10.10 a.m.
Afternoon 5.25 p.m. 4.25 p.m.
Low water—Morning 11.10 a.m. 10.10 a.m.
Afternoon 5.25 p.m. 4.25 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1841—Treaty of Chuenpi concluded and a circular issued by Captain Elliot announcing the cession of Hongkong.

1849—Birth of the late Hongkong-born Britisher, 1891—Attempt to set fire to the *at Pakie* at Shanghai.

1896—The *at Op Sang* ran on Diamond Rock and was wrecked at Bay View.

TOMORROW.

Thursday, 21st January, 1897.
Chinese.—16th of 12th moon of 22nd year of Jewish.—18th Saba, 5687. Kwong-si, Mohammedan.—17th Shaaban, 1314.

Sun.—Rises 6.45 a.m. Sets 5.37 p.m.
High water—Morning 11.10 a.m. 10.10 a.m.
Afternoon 5.25 p.m. 4.25 p.m.
Low water—Morning 11.10 a.m. 10.10 a.m.
Afternoon 5.25 p.m. 4.25 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1793—Louis XVI. of France executed.

1869—Attack on Liem Kex and a boat of the *Cochet* at Swatow.

1887—Collision in the Yangtze between the P. & O. s.s. *Nepaul* and the Chinese transport *Wan Niu Ching*; the latter sunk with a loss of over 100 lives.

1891—Celebration of the Jubilee of Hongkong commenced.

Destructive fire at Haoul.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW.—21st January.

11.30 a.m.—Extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. Geo. Farwick & Co., Ltd., at the Hongkong Hotel.

11.30 a.m.—Meeting of shareholders of the West Point Building Co., Ltd., at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings.

Noon.—Meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of household furniture, &c., at No. 55, Wyndham Street, by Mr. G. P. Lammer.

FRIDAY.—22nd January.

Tacoma mail due.

Noon.—Prize distribution at Queen's College.

9 p.m.—St. George's Ball at the City Hall.

SATURDAY.—23rd January.

English mail due.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of porcelain, &c., at Mr. G. P. Lammer's sales rooms, Duddell Street.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Tacoma (*Macduff*) 22nd inst.

English (*Raven*) 23rd inst.

American (*Belge*) 26th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of India*) 27th inst.

Tacoma (*Braman*) 28th inst.

Australian (*Tahyia*) 29th inst.

American (*Perry*) 6th prox.

American (*Coptic*) 15th prox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, and left again at midnight for this port.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Taiyuan*, from Australia, left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, etc., which left Hongkong on Dec. 19th for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 18th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

Formosa 11.10 a.m. from Coast Ports

Polynesian 11.10 a.m. from Amoy, etc.

Amoy 11.10 a.m. from Amoy, etc.

Amoy 11.10 a.m. from Amoy, etc.

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Amoy 11.10 a.m. from Amoy, etc.

ENGLAND'S WANING PRESTIGE.

[*San Francisco Chronicle*, December 15th.]

It is now an accepted fact in Europe that Russia has made a treaty with China by which the gains a commanding influence in Manchuria. By the terms of this compact the line of the Trans-Siberian Railway is to be carried across the great province to Vladivostok, Russia having the right to protect the road with her own troops. Aside from these advantages the

Tsar has secured permission to fortify Port Arthur and use it as a winter rendezvous for his Asiatic fleet, thus once commanding the approaches to Peking and threatening the western water-gate of Japan.

This news has been gradually developing for a year since Mr. Cowen, the able *Times* correspondent at Hongkong, first gave it to the world. Upon its announcement the press of Great Britain raised a war-cry, the "Thunderer" being no less as its nickname would suggest.

But nothing disturbed the plans of Russia, and the *Times* rose as gently as a sucking dove over the accomplishment of his great design.

"In the Far East," says the great organ of the British Ministry, "there is an abundance of room for a long time to come both for Russia and ourselves." We even note the statement of a Conservative leader, made with a regretful sigh, "that China will become to Russia what India is to England. With it all there is not the slightest talk of war or even of a diplomatic protest, through a wearying the Crown dispatch was made the subject of an acrimonious debate in the House of Commons, which the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs only ended by assuring Parliament that Russia had promptly and unequivocally denied that it had made or contemplated making any new treaty with China whatsoever.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the prestige of England in Continental politics should be greatly weakened. It was expected that she would give way to the United States in the Venezuela matter because no Power wishes to draw this country into the European combinations; but that the British Government should be supplanted before Russian land-greeds after fulminating against it so strongly in the past goes beyond all anticipation. Has England no regard for India that it should let Russia become the virtual ruler of China, with France holding a buffer state? Has she no care for the commerce which a Manchurian railway system would divert to Russia? Is her naval prestige in the Far East to be impelled by a union of Russia's war marine with the new Chinese navy in the Yellow Sea? What has become of the indomitable spirit in such matters which led England's greatest past to boast:—"Come the four quarters of the world in arms and we shall shock them!"

The fact seems to be that the English are justifying the premature seer of Napoleon that they are a nation of shopkeepers. That means the subservience of the patriotic part of the country to the financial part, a phenomenon, we are bound to say, which is not unknown to America.

"Where wealth accumulates, men decay," and England, with its vast store of invested capital, is no exception to the rule, but rather the greatest exemplifier of it known to modern times. It is not that a nation of shopkeepers will not fight. Touch its great boards and it will battle to the death. But it will not leave the stock market to fight for ideas, for abstract sentiment, or yet for principle. It is not afraid, but there is more money in peace and the even course of values. That is the way England argues about Russia, as she did in respect to the United States, and this is why the great Northern Empire is certain to displace Great Britain, in the near future, as the dominating power in Asia.

Intimations.

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Laboratories of Druggists—Essences Factories
STEAM KITCHENS
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Hongkong, 20th September, 1896.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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(JUST STARTED).
HIGH CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
EVERYTHING ARTISTIC.

UNQUALLED WORKMANSHIP.
THE BEST STUDIO IN THE EAST.
Give us a trial and you will find that our
work is equal to the best in any part of the
world.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address
No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Company's Office.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1896.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [158]

FOR SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"LYEEMOON,"

Captain G. Hevermann, will be despatched for
the above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st instant,
at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1897. [161]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at
Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures a plentiful supply of Fresh
Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is fitted throughout with the
Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [168]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the
above Port on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at
Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric
Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1897. [166]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUZ CANAL.

To follow the "POLYEMUS."

S.S. "PORT ADELAIDE," to sail about 30th
January, 1897.

S.S. "ENERGIA," to sail about 14th
February, 1897.

S.S. "STRATHLEVEN," to sail about 28th
February, 1897.

A "WARRACK" Steamer, to sail about 15th
March, 1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1896. [1766]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MYRMIDON,"

Captain Gardner, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 1st February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January 1897. [155]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID,
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND
ANTWERP.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"STRATHELVEN,"

Captain McKenna, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 14th January, 1897. [146]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Bark

"SUMBWA,"

Rehberg, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 7th December, 1896. [164]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. Iron 4-mast British Bark

"MATTERHORN,"

Captain J. Williams, will soon be ready to load
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1896. [1840]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"PENOBSCOT,"

Captain Macdonald, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1896. [165]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship

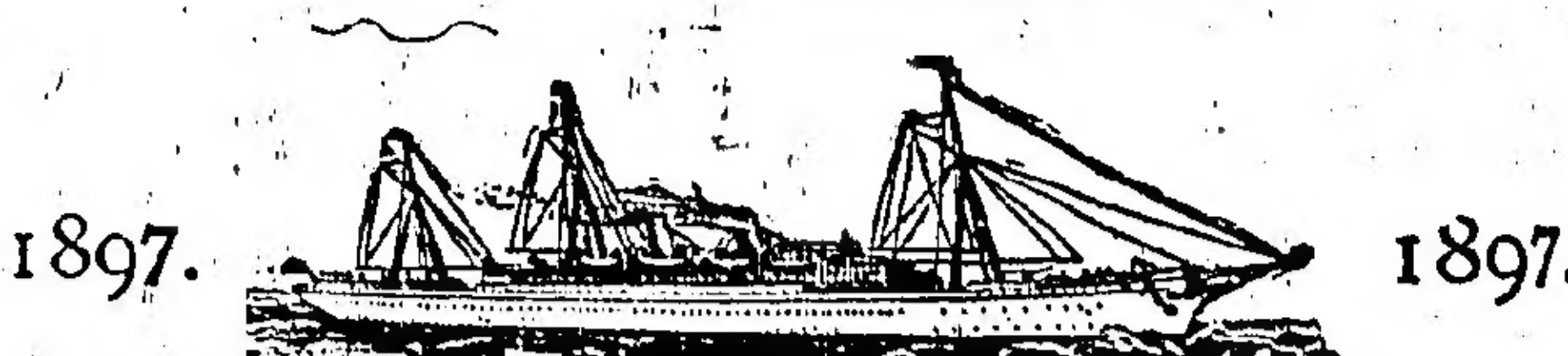
"BENJAMIN SEWELL,"

Swallow Master, chartered from Shanghai,
will load here and will be despatched by end of
February.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1897. [163]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE



1897. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—4000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 17th February.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Fyfe, R.N...WEDNESDAY, 17th March.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return
tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan
Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney
Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for
9 months, \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the
Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pender's Street.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [3]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Tuesday, 26th Jan., at Noon.

Pure (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 13th Feb., at Noon.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 2nd March, at Noon.

Galle (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 13th March, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1897.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DANIEL'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Blackhead & Co.,
Praya Central, Hongkong.
[16]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

LIFE FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

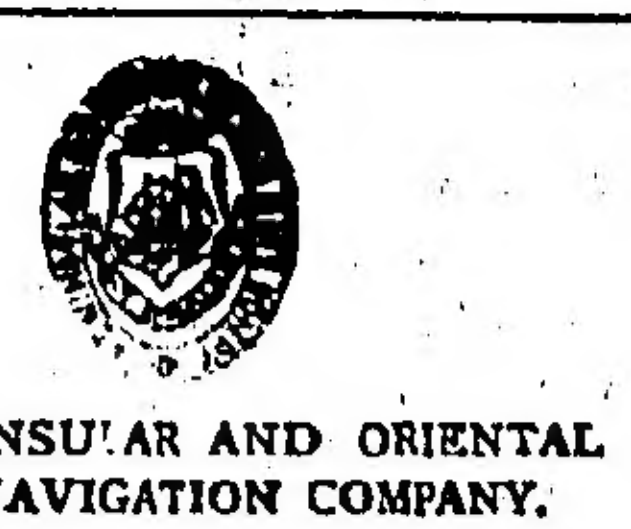
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings

Hongkong, 20th January, 1897.

[16]

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"ROSETTA,"
Captain F. N. Tiltard, carrying Her Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY,
&c., on THURSDAY, the 28th January, at
Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above
Ports.

Ships and Valuable, all Cargo for France,
and for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to London and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills
of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1897. [5]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Prima Hibernia ... Tuesday ... 2nd Feb.

Prima ... Tuesday ... 2nd March.

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